TURKISH DUPLICITY.

THE PORTE'S ANSWER TO GENERAL WAL-LACE-VIOLATION OF TREATIES.

(FROM THE EEGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)
CONSTANTINOPLE, March 12.
The Turkish Government, yielding to General
Wallace's demand, has given an answer to the long-neglected claims for redress of wrongs done to American citizens. These claims were originally presented, in full reliance upon the sense of equity of the Porte, in the form of requests for the punishment of the guilty parties. proach, But instead of punishing, the Turkish Government country officials and to highway robbers. It has thus taken upon itself the responsibility for their acts. The form of the demand after months of patient waiting was for this reason changed into a injured persons. The Porte entirely ignored the presentation of these claims and thus forced upon the United Stafes the need of making a categorical demand for an answer of some kind, with the alternative of accepting the position in which a continued silence of the Turks would place it-the position of an obstreperous complainant toc insignifi-

The categorical demand was made, and secured claims. The United States has occasion to be grateful to the Turks for at last granting it a hearing, although the answer received does not very much adsimultaneously with this answer the shrewd diplomats of the Sublime Porto have raised a new question. They claim that the United States Minister chances of seeing the Minister of Foreign Aflairs. All who have ever had occasion to take a case into tremely lively remarks on the part of the British a Turkish court are familiar with the bewildering sensation produced by being unexpectedly transformed from plaintiff into defendant. If you succeed in securing the arrest of a burglar who has encourt that you are yourself under guard and on trial for having robbed the burglar of a pistol or a the prosecution of his charge. Men now lie in Turkish prisons whose sole offence is the use of firearms in driving off midnight maranders. They his post. are the criminals, while the robbers have gone free. Of the same order of defenive strategy is the charge raised by the Porte against General Wallace. Smyrna and the shores of the Gulf of Smyrna. This charge is expected to turn the attention of the | Feople have found the Gulf villages a pleasant re-United States Government from the real points at | lief from the heat of the city. Land has gone up in issue. But that Government ought to know how | value, houses have been built, and a desert has been utterly supercedented is the claim that the Min- turned into a fashionable resort. The idea of runister of the United States may not present demanddirectly to the Grand Vizier. All Powers present demands to the Grand Vizier whenever they choose, and some of the other Ambassadors made some very urgent representations to the Grand Vizier within a few hours of General Wallace's interview. It is true that diplomatic negotiations, with the Porte are, as a rule, conducted through the Foreign Office. But just so soon as a question becomes hot—and hardly a week passes in these days without a question becoming hot—the Ambassador of the Power conceuned inevitably goes to the Grand Vizier about it. The only exception to this rule is when one of the great Ambassadors, instead of going himself, sends one of his understrappers to make a demand upon the Grand Vizier. The Porte naturally does not like these critical interviews with the chief officer of the Government. But it would think twice before undertaking to refuse Lord Dufferin access to the Grand Vizier, and it has never hitherto attempt to rate the United States in a lower category than the class of Great Powers. If the United directly to the Grand Vizier. All Powers present to the Turks, and never would have occurred to American Minister. The attempt in this case is an attempt to rate the United States in a lower category than the class of Great Powers. If the United | casual sort of way. States is of no more importance than Servia or Romania, the American Minister has not the privilege of the European Ambassadors, and has no means of presenting questions to the Porte when the Minister of Foreign Affairs is occupied or indisposed. This effort to set aside the established precedents of diplomatic usage so far as the United States is concerned is the sum and substance of the

the legitimate demands of the Government. to thank, in no small degree, for the disagreeable ecivet here until twelve days after it leaves that city. The Turks have taken up a false position as to the | day is due at Vera Craza week after the Sunday follow respect due to the United States. It devolves upon the United States Covernment to lead the Turks to recede from this false position. If it does not insist upon this, its representatives must henceforth speak with bated breath in the presence of the great men of Turkey, But the Turks would not have been encouraged to form their false views of the position of America had Congress taken pains to have the power of the United States exhibited in these regions. With these Eastern lands America has a commerce which is still of sufficient importance to be worth protecting. But throughout these lands, fear of the consequences alone restrains officials and people from breaking up the commerce of foreign "ginours." In all these lands the people, from the least to the greatest, learn no lessons that are not object lessons. But they see no sign of the power of the United States. There is here a small than that from New-York to Chicago-is thrown oper the inspection of tourists, merchants and prospectors. Government for the Legation to use in official visits on the Bosphorus. But it is a standing loke among Turks, as among European diplomats, that this exponent of the power and glery of the United States is only hired during two or three months of the year, and that Congress, in appropriating for it, economically made the proviso that this steam launch should be for the joint use of the Minister and the Cousal. Thus all the world knows that the United States Government obliges its Minister to ask its Consul's consent before he can use the steam lanuch, and that often when the Consul happens to be out in the launch important business of the Legation must await his return before the Minister ran communicate with the city. Once in two or three years an American ship of war may make a hasty trip along the coast, creating an evanesceat impression, perhaps. But there is before the eyes of these people no abiding picture of the United States as a force in the world. Hence the people take us at our own valuation. Well-informed, or at least influential, people at Constantinople have a notion that the greatness of the United States exists only because European governments shrink from attempting adventures beyond the mighty Atlantie. Americans may have grown rich by a long immunity from attack, but they have no army, no mayy, and would be instantly conquered if a war was to take trained soldiers to their distant shores. The Turks truly believe, because they see no American war power, that American ability to revenge wrongs is a myth. This belief is the key to Turkish andacity as to American rights.

There is an American fleet somewhere in the Mediterranean, whose office it is to show forth the glory of the United States. The place for that fleet is in Turkish waters; in the eastern and not in the western part of the Mediterranean. In these waters it would be serving some purpose. It might send out ships on flying trips to France and Italy-with sufficient frequency to overawe those countries. But its headquarters should be in the East, where it is needed. Had it been in Turkish waters steadily, during the last troublous ten years, the present isagreeable questions would never have arisen. If it can be drawn away from the attractive coast of France, its mere presence will have a magnetic influence in the direction of showing the Turks that there are solutions of existing questions other than those now most facile to the Turkish mind.

This is heretical doctrine. The place for the Mediterranean fleet is evidently Villafranea, because, for sooth, that place is more convenient for the proper enjoyment of uaval officers! This is the argument always made in reply to proposals for the fleet to be moved into the Levant. But do the American people really keep a fleet in the Mediterranean in order to provide entertainment for its officers? I have travelled in France and Italy, and I have seen naval officers maintaining the glory of the United States in the ball-rooms of Nice and by United States and Central American ports.

the roulette of Monaco. I have found them jovia companions on the railways of France and Italy. They adorn the hotels of Florence and Rome. But despite all this, I believe they would acknowledge that the service which they render their country would be more tangible if their station was in these Eastern seas. True, their ships look allittle like autiquated arks by the side of the great English ironclads. But even these ships, held constantly before the eyes of Orientals, would produce a moral effect toward advancing American interests which no length of stay in French or Italian waters can ap-

The curious attitude of the Turks toward their has protected men who have injured American citi- treaty obligations has had two or three new zens. It has extended its impartial favors alike to | illustrations within the past few weeks. The ques tion of the tariff on imports is a burning one. The Porte wishes to raise the scale of its duties in order to increase its revenue. Its desire can hardly be called a movement toward protection, for its policy claim upon the Porte for a money indemnity for the is to tax home industries out of existence, whatever the scale of import duties. But this desire is hairpered by the fact that it is bound until 1890 to admit all German goods at about eight per cent ad valorem. The "favored nation" clause of the ancient treaties also binds the Porte to admit the goods of all the other principal countries at the same rate of duty. Hence all the Powers, while willing to negotiate new commercial treaties on a basis of a higher duty, insist that until German goods are the answer in the form of a general refusal of all the taxed at the higher rate the eight per cent duty must be universal. The most benevolent wellwisher of Turkey would not wish the whole import trade to be taken up by the Germans. But the vance the question of righting the wrongs. But Porte, instructed by its German advisers, has now declared that it does not propose to recognize the favored nation" clause of the treaties as any longer binding. The reason assigned for thus ignor has been guilty of a violation of diplomatic usage in | ing a treaty right is the usual one: "It is not comaddressing the Grand Vizier instead of waiting his patible with the interests of the Imperial Government." This decision is likely to lead to some exand the Russian Ambassadors.

Again, Turkey is bound under the treaty of Berlin to give a Christian government to Crete. Recently it summoned the Governor, a Greek, Photiadis tered your house, you will probably find at the police | Pasha by name, to this city and quietly appointed a Moslem in his place. But news of the appointment leaked out before the new appointes reached his dagger while he was peacefully promenading post. Several of the Powers, indignant at the atthrough your rooms. In fact, you will be lucky if tempted violation of the treaty, instantly demanded you get off by agreeing to drop your sait in the hope | the revocation of the appointment. The English that the burglar will be merciful enough to waive | Government even went so far as to order its fleet to Crete. Upon this the Porte was discreet enough to stop the Turk, and to send Photiadis Pacha back to

During the past five years, an English company uing steam rs to these Gulf villages never occurred

THE MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. THE LAST SPIKE AND THE FIRST THROUGH

TRAIN.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE, Mexico, March 15.-This letter, which goes by the first through train from this city to El Paso, leaves here at 9 o'clock this (Saturday) morning and will be on new point raised by the Porte in lieu of satisfying | Monday at the Texan frontier, whence there is regular communication with New-York in about five days. This The people of the United States have themselves is a remarkable fact, for the New-York mail is not reing. On Monday the mail is brought here by the Vera Cruz train, and on Tuesday morning it is distributed at the post-office. The mails sent by way of New-Orleans come in less time, but as there are only three steamers monthly from that city in the spring and winter months and none in summer, when quarantine is enforced, the only regular communication all the year round is by way

The speedy communication between this city and the Texan frontier is due, of course, to the completion of the Mexican Central Ballroad on Saturday last, rendering it practicable for a train travelling at the average rate of wenty-five miles per hour to make the journey to El Paso (1,225 miles) in forty-nine hours. From El Paso the journey to Chicago is made in ninety-six hours; to St. Louis in about eighty-eight; and to New-York in 120 Mexico is thus brought into close relations with the United States, and the vast country which extends from El Paso to this capital—a distance one-fourth greater on that from New-York to Chicago is thrown open for

The primary steps in the organization of the Mexican dent Diaz granted (subject to Congressional approval) a charter for the enterprise to Mr. Robert R. Symon, who acting in concert with Mr. Ramon Guzman and Mr. Se bastian Comacho, of this city, had secured the co-opera tion of Mr. Thomas Niekerson and other Boston capital-ists connected with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, which had advanced stendily toward the Mexican frontier. Without waiting for the Mexican Congress which came in due time, the Mexican Mexican Congress, which came in due time, the Mexican Central Radiosal Company (organized in Bosion) forwarded radiosal material to this city by way of Vera Cruz, and in May, 1880, the work was begun. The first ralis were laid at Buena Vista, a northeastern district of this city, and with that place as the base of supply the line was extended across the valley of Mexico and through the Pass of Nochostongo to the valley of Tula. The first fifty eight miles were opened for traffic on September 15, 1881. The first chief engineer was the late Howard Schuyler. The primary stages were the most difficult, but Mr. schuyler's energy carried the work bravely on. On December 15 in the same year the road was opened to the town of San Juan del Rio (120 miles). Howard Schuyler. The primary stages were the most content, but Mr. Schuyler's energy carried the work bravely on. On December 15 in the same year the road was opened to the town of San Juan del Rio (120 miles), where passengers now halt for breakfast. In 1882 rapid progress was made. The line was opened for general Irsine to Querethro (153 miles) on February 15, 1882; to Celaya (185 miles) on April 15, and to fraphato (219 miles) on May 1. The iron laghway had entered the low lands at Querethro and over the level plains of that region the progress was rapid. The road was opened to Lean (258 miles) on August 2. The next year (1883) construction went on rapidity. The Guanquato branch, which connects the main line with that historic raining city, was opened. Later the road was extended to Lagos, and it would have been completed to Aguas Calientes by the end of the year mad not the construction of a long vinduct at Encarnacion retarded operations. This year the temporary structure there was replaced by an iron one and the railroad was opened to Zeactecas. Work was suspended at Fresnillo, which is forty miles northered in the roath with El Pasa Taxas, as the base of apply.

cision. in the north, with El Paso, Texas, as the base of . ipply, In the north, with Ei Paso, Texas, as the base of . 1pply, work had gone on rapidly, and by September 16, 1282, the railroad had been completed to Chlimahna (225 miles). Colonel D. B. Robinson, who had been coulding the Sonora Railroad, then took charge and by the end of last year, when he was placed in control of the entire line, he had reduced the gap between the two divisions to 150 miles. With this City as his neadquarters, Colonel Robinson has instened rapidly the completion of the fron highway. In the twenty-six working days of last month seventy-three miles of track were laid, and on the last three days of construction work three and one-half miles of rails were laid daily. During the past twelve months 525 miles have been built, so that in speedy construction it is claimed that the Mexican Central "leats all previous records."

The joining of the two ends and the driving of the final

The joining of the two ends and the driving of the final pike were accomplished on Saturday last without much ormality at a point six nilles from Fresnillo, which is 284 feet above the sea level and owes its existence to the nines in its immediate vicinity. The driving of the rich mines in its immediate vicinity. The driving of the last spike was appropriately assigned not to any public official but to the master trackman, T. B. Buckner. As soon as the last stroke had been given, engines from the northern and southern divisions advanced and met, and cheers were given for the United States, Mexico and the State of Zacatecas. The fron highway of 1,225 miles was complete.

M. Mr. A. J. Cassatt, formerly vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with some triends from Philadelphia, returns to the United States by the special train which carries this. Colonel D. B. Robinson accompanies them to El Paso.

The railfication of the Mexican Reciprocity Treaty is gratifying to the American residents here. The Mexican Senate which meets on April 1 will certainly ratify it

TOPICS IN LEADING CITIES.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE OPERA SEASON CLOSED-A MERCENARY LAWYER-A DUEL ESCAPED.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] SAN FRANCISCO, March 29 .- The operatic craze, after running three weeks, ended to-day, when Patti gave a final matinee performance to the largest house of the season. The great Patti concert at the Pavilion was a success, not less than 8,000 people being present, of whom not more than half could hear the singing distinctly. Gerster has drawn good houses, and Mapleson promises to pay the city a yearly visit hereafter. The liberal patronage was a surprise to many besides the manager, as seats for last week brought all the way from eight to fifteen dollars at auction. The opera party left the city to-night for Salt Lake, where a performance will be given in the great Tabernacle.

The city was treated this week to a severe earthquake; but for some reason the damage was confined to cracking the walls of a few business houses on the "made" ground. There was danger in some ancient buildings, like the old City Hall, and the police sought safety from this latter in flight. But either the shocks are less severe now, or builders do their work better than formerly, for no material damage is recorded. Even lofty brick and stone structures which had been erected during the last ten years were as steady as ordinary two-story dwellings, which goes to show that the earthquake has lost most of its terrors for San Francisco.

The Sharon case has filled the newspapers this week with testimony which the reporters call spicy," but there was little of the indecency of the previous week's proceedings. The defence are now bringing on their witnesses, who include some "shady" characters, one being an ex-Governor of Wisconsin who travelled under as many aliases as a professional burglar. The court-room andiences grew so uprogrious a few days ago that the judge cleared the room, and now morbid seekers after sensations are compelled to depend on the morning

The State Legislature has been in session for week, and has done considerable work. Ex-Judge Wallace, who recently secured election to the Assembly from this city as a steppingto the United States Senate, is marshalling the forces of the Anti-Monopolists, as the Bourbon seekers after political spoils call themselves. He has introduced an Anti-Monopoly platform, which attempts to show that the corporations are not owners but merely trustees of the railroads, and that the State is the real owner of the franchises and road-beds. If this principle were, adopted, railroad companies would be at the mercy of State officials and the Legislature, who could reduce rates or make other changes at will. It is evident that the auti-monopoly dodge will be worked for all it is worth by the Democrats; but they cannot count on the fidelity of many of their own' members, who are not anxious to follow the leaders in such radical measures. The true reason for calling the extra session of the Legislature is now shown to be the rapacity of Delmas leading lawyer, who expected to get a fee of \$50,000 for arguing the railroad tax cases before the Supreme Court at Washington. A compromise effected by the Attorney-General would throw the awyer out of his fee; so he worked on Governor toneman to call an extra session, and thus subject the State to the expense of full \$100,000 in order that he might save the fee. This is the milk in the Democratic anti-monopoly cocoanut. Governor Stoneman in his message to the Legisla

are at the opening of the extra session inferred that Attorney-General Marshall was a party to the compromising of the taxes due from the Central Pacific Railroad to the State. The Alta California published to-day a letter from the Atterney-General to the Governor, officer you were bound to state the case truthfully. You did not do so. To serve the interests of a greedy pettifogger you have fixed in the archives of the State and crystallized in a public document a fibel on a co-ordinate department, and have betrayed your trust as a public servant and your honor as a private gentleman."

San Francisco has had hard luck with podrome" of the worst kind. Whistler easily twenty pounds more than his antegonist. After this fiasco it will be difficult to fill the Pavilion with another big audience to see either wrestling or sparring. The avaricious athletes have killed the goose that laid the golden eggs.

Pere Hyacinthe and his wife, now on a visit here, ave received many courtesies, especially from the

Senator Fair is lock here from Washington or what he calls business. It is general talk in society, however, that he will soon be remarried to the wife from whom he was recently

Ground was broken this week int " Bensuza" Flood's new brownstone palace, on Nob 1104. The granite wall which Senator Fair is build ag around his lot, directly neroes the way from Flood's, is the

The social sensation of the week has been the ouerrel between Count Olarovsky, the Russian 'onsul here, and Count Zacharoff, who came out with the Patti party. Zucharoff paid the bills of a pleasure excursion to Belmont which the Consul gave to Gerster and some other members of the opera troupe. The facts of the story were pubished, putting the Consul in a disgraceful position. whereupon he demanded an apology of Zacharoff. The latter refused to spologize, and made preparations for a duel with rapiers; but the Consal's courage fuiled and he didn't send the challenge,

CHICAGO.

POLITICAL-PERSONAL-AMUSEMENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
CHICAGO, March 29.—The local Republican Comnittee chosen to perfect arrangements for the Na tional Convention has had a meeting and consultaion with the managers of the May Musical Festival. A committee of three was appointed to consult with the Exposition Directors, the managers of the Festival and the Democratic committee. Nothing definite has yet been decided, but it is understood that these bodies will pool their expense issues, as the arrangements for the May Festival are admirably adapted for the uses of the conventions. Committees have also been appointed on transportation and finance. Mr. W. C. Goudy says that the committee of arrangements for the National Democratic Convention was to have held its first meeting here on Thursday, but that Chairman Barnum telegraphed him postponing it indefinitely. He presames that the Convention will be held in the Exposition Building, though some of his friends favor Battery D Armory. There was a strong feeling in favor of making the convention a deliberative body instead of a howling mob, though he believed sents should be prepared for 10,000.

The most conspicuous event in State politics during the week was the withdrawal of Governor Hamilton as a candidate for re-election. In his letter addressed to the Republicans of the State he says: "If I were able to defeat this desire of the Republicans of Illinois I would not wish to do it. Therefore I have determined not to antagonize or stand out against the sentiment in favor of the comination of ex-Governor Oglesby, and for that reason I most respectfully withdraw my name from further consideration for that office. I do this of my own wish and desire, and wish no fil-will toward the party or the people." The truth of the matter is that the Governor has not had the ghost of a chance since the campaign began, and his retirement is only to get out of the way of the Ogiesby boom, which is rushing through the State

A State Convention consisting of delegates from the trade and labor unions of Lilinois has been in

delegates had some pet, reform measure and all of them were passed, the aggregate platform resembles an industrial millenium. There was no communistic sentiment expressed in the discussions, but the action taken, if it could lever be made practical, would give labor the widest license and bankrupt capital.

As an indication of the saloon power in Chicago the Citizens' League have just issued a circular showing that in Chicago there are 3,777 saloons, or one to every 35 families; 313 bakers, or one to every 470 families; 716 butchers, or one to every 205 families; and 1,603 grocers, or one to every 89 families.

Another jockey club has just been incorporated, called the American. Its object is to afford its membership, which will be composed of men who own fast road horses and are fond of driving, a place where this amusement can be indulged in without fear of interruption by the police, and to this end a suitable tract of land will be leased on the south side and the erection of an elegant club house begun at once. It will have a private hotel and a private race-track controlled by the members of the club.

The amusement investment craze has struck Chi-The amusement investment craze has struck Chicago. Within a few weeks the same stock company has absorbed the Gettysburg panorama, manunated the scheme of a new opera house, and set Colonel Wood on his feet again with a new museum on the old site which will open next month, and now several Eastern capitalists are in the city and have in contemplation the erection of a coliseum on the south side to be devoted to amusement purposes not unlike those of the Madison Square Garden, New-York. The building will be constructed of iron and glass, ornamental in design. It is proposed to form a stock company with a capital of \$200,000 and establish a permanent aquarium, aviary, museum, etc. aviary, museum, etc.

aviary, museum, etc.

The sad intelligence has been received here this week of the death of Mrs. Kate N. Doggett in Cuba, where she had gone to recruit her health. Mrs. Doggett was well known both here and at the East as a woman of strong intellectual powers and rare culture. She was an ardeet advocate of woman suitrage, and had been president of the Woman's Congress. She was also the founder of "The Fortnightly," a club embracing in its membership several hundred of the most prominent ladies of the city. She was an excellent botanist and linguist and has made several admirable translations of scientific works from the French and German. Her house was the resort of celebrities and her hospit

scientific works from the French and German. Her house was the resort of celebrities and her hospit-ality was both elegant and profuse.

"Jalma" is still running at McVicker's, and on Monday "Princess Ida" enters on its second week at the Grand Opera House. Robson and Crane will be at Hooley's next week, and "The Stranglers of Paris" at Haverly's. Mr. Cable finishes his second week of readings to-day.

ST. LOUIS.

ROBBERIES - FIRES-FIGHTING CHICAGO-

BUILDING-POLITICS. PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] St. Louis, March 27 .- The case of Tiller, the express robber, who is locked up in the Four Courts suilding with his confederate, McFadden, who was brought up from Sherman, Texas, last week, con-tinues to attract attention, parriy because of the mystery connected with the case, engendered by the express com-pany's efforts to keep the facts away from the public, but ore on account of the extraordinary revelations which been made regarding the manner in which the bieves accomplished their theft and concealed their dander. People were startled to learn that the thieve emained in the city for three days after the robbery was ommitted, and, only very thinly disguised, moved about in daylight in the most public places, and succeeded in shipping their plunder abroad, some of it by the very ex-press company they had robbed. Tiller is reported as being penitential and anxious to relieve all suspects of complicity with his crime, while McFadden protests his innocence stoutly. The express company, however, while declining to tell what they know, claim that they have overwhelming testimony against both prisoners, and create the impression that they are working quietly to secure all the parties to what they believe to be a vide spread conspiracy to rob them.

The meeting of the National Board of Underwriters has been watched with great interest by St. Louis business men who have been restive of late under the often repeated threat that the frequency of fires and inefficiency which he says: "In censuring a constitutional of the Fire Department in this city would before long re sult in a serious advance in rates for insurance. threat had several times been made before, coupled with the intimation that if the city Fire Department was brought up to the standard obtaining in other large cities the advance would not be made. Quite a sentimental regard, however, is felt by the ruling classes here for the venerable Fire Chief, H. Clay Sexton, who is of the Mossback school of Democracy, and whose modes of fire extinguishment are as antiquated as the political methods sporting entertainments, as the wrestling-match between Muldoon and Whistler was a "hip-of his party. Time and time again the business and insurance men have combined in an endeavor to secure the proved himself the better man, as Muldoon was on remodelling of the Fire Department, but the effort has v's " friends to rully to his relief, ness requirements. Each victory of this kind on the part of the venerable Fire Chler's friends has been followed by a rise in the insurance rates, which are now very much higher than those of any other city of like character in the country. If the National Board undertakes to force the rates still higher, another attempt will be made to improve the Department, but here is little hope of its success until the generation of Southern sympathizers who still hold sway here passes way-a benefit which will hardly arrive for some years ret, as a large proportion of them belong to the long-

> About two years ago business men here made the disovery that Chicago was depriving them of a vast amount of business by sending broadcast through the territory commercially tributary to St. Louis free passes which look to the Illinois metropolis country merchants who bought their goods there instead of here. It was manimously resolved at the time that it was essentially aproper in Chicago to do this, but the resolution did no e the effect of bringing the unscrupulous Chleagoan o a sense of the proprieties. They kept on sending free asces and selling goods under the noses of St. Louis b-desalers, who at last came to the conclusion that cure retails ion was better than remonstrance by resolu in and so a few weeks ago they took up subscription for: purpose of sending out special trains to gather up the bayers of goods in the districts invaded by Chicago Crummers, as a bring them to St. Louis. Two of these rains have brought to their load of business men-one from Kansas, the other from Iowa-and the benefits refrom Kansas, the other from lowa-and the benches re-ulting have been anacked that the merchanis are now agitating the question of the formation of a Merchants Excursion Bure of the formation of a Merchants ally conduct the word of providing free rides to St. Louis of merchanis doing business in the surrounding country. The ance 2 of the trips has been so great that it is be-dieved that at last a means has been discovered of check-

A building boom has set in which fur surpasses any previous activity of the kind at this time of year in St A building boom has set in which far surpasses any previous activity of the kind at this time of year in St. Louis. More than 6.50 new houses have been started since the New Year and the applications for permits are rolling in at the City Hall. The architects report that they are crowded with orders and are preparing plans and estimates for a vast amount of new work. There is just one drawback to this picasant outlook. Grave fears of troubles with their workingmen mar the hopes of the builders. They already report that there is a disposition to strike on the part of missons and earpeniers, who are hinting at the necessity of a very considerable advance in wages.

Politics have been very interesting here since Senator Vest startised his Democratic followers by pronouncing against Payne in a way that admitted of no misunderstanding. The Tiden cause has a strong following here, but should be fastly decline the nomination, Morrison, of Southern Hilmois, would be next choice, with MeDonald next. The talk of the old ticket fluding favor here is unfounded, as Hendricks's refusal in 1880 to take the second place on the ticket with Hancock has given him the credit throughout Missouri of having defeated the party upon that interesting occasion. Morrison's friends are working hard both here and in Hilmois, and there is a good chance of his securing the solid vet of both delegations. The appointment of Rodney D. Wells as Postmaster of St. Louis has arrayed the very powerful Filley influence against Arthur and in support of Logan. The Globe Democrat has virtually declared for Arthur in its editorial columns, but while the literary department of this paper is given full awing to elect Presidents some months before the election takes place, when matters become really interesting the helm is assumed quietly by D. M. Houser, president of the Globe Democrat Company, who has hitherto kept his counsel as regards Presidential preferences, but whose dictum as the most influential Republian leader in the State will not be withheld much longer.

BOSTON.

POLITICS-CIVIL SERVICE-" THE BROAD-CLOTH MOB"-ART.

FROM ANOCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Boston, March 29 .- The new reform Mayor has given this week another striking demonstration of his advent in a shaking up of police captains, shifting those who have been in the quarters of the city where vice most flourishes to the suburbs and bringing the suburban captains toto the heart of the city. It is hoped by this means to break up these little arrangements be tween law-breakers and the police by which the worst flenders slip through the meshes of the net that drags in the small fry of criminals. The gambling dens and pool rooms are the special and immediate objects of attack in

The alacrity of the New-York Legislature in passing

session during the week, and as each of the 150 | the bills desired by the reformers makes the slow progress of the Massachusetta Legislature toward State Civil Service Reform very noticeable. Ex-Collector Beard, heretofore a leading Republican manager, antagonized the reformers in the matter of biennial State elections and sessions of the Legisla ure, and is reported to do so also in the matter of State and Municipal Civil Service Reform. In the former case he made a strenuou fight in the House but succeeded in getting only four Republican members to vote with him against the resolution to submit the question to the people, the resolu tion being defeated by the Democrats and Butlerites with whom Mr. Beard joined hands on this occasion This defection of so prominent a party chief has led to some severe comment on him in the Republican press, which Mr. Beard takes with a very bad grace. Municipal Service bill has not yet reached the branch of which he is a member, but it is understood that he will approve of Civil Service Reform provided it will keep the offices for good Republican workers.

One of the most interesting questions before the Legis ature outside of politics is that pertaining to the use of a railroad's right of way by telegraph companies other than the company or companies with which the railroad may have contracted. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's inwyers are pushing the demand for the opening of all railroads to all telegraphs.

A strong lobby, paid by the Standard Oil Company, is iso at work on the Legislature in behalf of the water gas, the illuminating quality of which is supplied by naphtha, to secure an alteration of the law by which water gas is excluded from use as dangerous to health. The old gas company is considerably disturbed and is promising great reductions in price.

A lively newspaper discussion has been going on con cerning the famous "broadcloth mob" which has always been said to have intended to lynch Garrison in the early lays of the anti-slavery agitation. A number of wil nesses have come forward to testify that the nucleus of nesses have come forward to testify that the indicess on the mob—that is those who had hold of him and put the cope around him—was a party of rescuers nuknown to him, but organized and sent to his hiding-place to save his life by the then Mayor, General Lyman, father of Colonel Lyman, now Representative in Congress. Mr. Garrison's son, standing by his father's own published account, scouts the idea of there having been any res-cuers in the mob. But it begins to look as though the victim of the rioters didn't know as much about it as

At the Bell Telephone Company's annual meeting this eek the showing was quite satisfactory - nothing less seek the showing was quite satisfactory— han profits amounting to over 17 per cent.

Joseph Cook's lectures have not been a very flattering success this year. Only \$112 is shown after expenses for the lecturer and an appeal is issued arging the anking up of the sum of \$500. The Monday lectureship so on the small side in setting their against the "new departure" in Congregational theology.

The rish of artists' displays centimes, and some of the young n.cn. products of the Art Museum school in several cases, are making brilliant exhibitions and successful sales. Regnault's "Horses of Antomedon" is now henzing in the Museum, and there is a chance to save the failing subscription for it after all. Another great canvas, bigger still indeed, a landscape by Lerotte and a very fine one, is also hanging there for the sufrages of public-spirited contributors.

PHILADELPHIA.

CABLE ROADS-LACROSSE-AMUSEMENTS.

ROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The theatrical orld is excited over almost a certainty of a new theatre for next season. There are two things of which the Phila-lelphia managers are firmly convinced—that the city has already more theatres than it can properly support, and that there are more newspapers than there ought to be, of the latter they complain that the number brings about over-advertising," when the real fact is that there are few cities where the theatres advertise less. Their cards are in many papers, but the cards are always small. As are in many papers, but the cards are always small. As to the new theatre, that is a natural sequence of the success of Haverly's. None of the old style managers seem to be willing to accept the truth that the combination system worksbadly insolarge acity as Philadelphia, Taesituation is this: One might is too long in Philadelphia, Taesituation is two months is not long enough for a good one. Haverly has shown that he can run almost indefinitely anything which takes the popular heart. So he is not to have the field any longer all to himself. McCaull is the man of the new house, and McCaull is the man whose companies have been singing at Haverly's. Haverly himself may be connected with the new theatre, or he may build still another. That idea is still very strong with him. He is serious in his desire to have a place of amusement at Atlantic City, and if there was encouragement from the Park, like that of the Pre Catelan, Bois de Bonlogne, Paris.

'Mme, Fernandez, who made her American debut in Philadelphia, and created here the role of Falka, has been unexpectedly regalled to Londen.

For next week the amusement programmes are of interest. Fanny Davenport, with "Fedora," will play her postponed engagement at the Walnut, the time having been changed owing to Miss Davenport's New-York such bear of the single of the singular things in the string of the singular things of the singular things in the string of the string and management in forming a satinate in stringed harding the satination of country, musleading the sating a stringed harding the sa to the new theatre, that is a natural sequence of the suc-

due at the Arch Street Opera House.

grumbling over the fact that the new building is without ntrances on Chestnut and Market sis.

The Pennsylvania University students have turned

lenges.

On April 15th, work of constructing the cable road on Market-si, from Delaware-ave, to Forty-second-st, whi begin. The cars are now being built. The engine will be on Market-st, cast of Twentieta-st, and will be powerful enough to run the cables on the Seventeenth and Nineteenth, and Eignieenth and Twentieth sts. Bues. In time all the roads under the control of the Union Syndicate will use the new motor.

The proposition for a course of lectures next winter, in which the speakers shall be exclusively Philadelphians, is revived. It is held that while there are few Philadelphia lecturers of note, there is planty of rostrum talent here and that it only needs to be developed.

he developed.

As Forepauch does not show in New-York his clash with Barnum niways occurs in Philadeloma. Last year there was something of a compromise, but this year there is to be a hot battle. The agents of both circuses are seeming prominent points through the city for the display of their great posters. Barnum's have rended the second story of a building at the corner of Elinih and play of their great posters. Barman's have rented the second story of a building at the corner of Eighth and Chestnut ats, and closed its windows with enormous boards upon which the bills are exposed. The light is much to the hking of the newspapers, especially the Sunday issues, as both parties occupy whole pages with their advertisements.

SPOKES FROM THE HUB.

Boston, March 29,-Among the largest concibutors to the Longfellow Memorial Fund are Mr. Henry P. Kidder, Professor E. N. Horsford, Mrs. Ole Bull and Mayor J. A. Fox, of Cambridge, and Alexander Graham Bell, of telephone fame. The Rev. C. A. Bartel read a strong paper upon " Mat-

hew Arnold's criticism on Emerson" in Mrs. Joseph Cook's pariors on Beacon-st., Monday night. The company assembled by card invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Cook was large and distinguished for its literary element.

That time-honored institution, the Saturday Afternoon linb, of which Dr. O. W. Holmes is president, sat down Among those present were Charles Eliot Norton, General President Ellot of Hatvard, Frederick Law Olmsted

The Beethoven Club was entertained by Mrs. Robert Shaw on Thursday night in place of Mrs. R. C. G. Snaw on Thurstay night in place of sirs, R. C. Winthrop, who was prevented from receiving by the death of her friend Mr. Irving, of New-York. Mr. Penabo played his variations on "Tolanthe" which has made very popular, and the Campanint quartet played who also.

The membership of every Boston club is said to be up

The membership of every Boston cub is said to be up to the limit, and most of them have long waiting lists. The Union Club's waiting list is probably the longest, although some time ago if increased its active member-ship by adding its non-resident members to that class and abolishing the non-resident membership altogether. As the names upon the various lists would make up quite a club by themselves, it is proposed to form a new club, after the style of the Somerset and Union. A number of prominent gentlemen on the Back Bay are considering the matter.

SWEDENBORG AND DIVORCE,

In The Observer, of the 21st alt, is an editorial on "Swedenborg and Divorce." Why "Swedenborg and Divorce" does not appear, for the editorial does not toned upon what Swedenborg says about divorce divorce "does not sanction divorce except for the one scriptural cause. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Among no class of people is marriage more exalted, and the marriage relation more honored than among those who receive the doctrines taught in Swedenborg's writings. Among no class of people is divorce less frequent or more condemned. And among no class of Christiaus are the practices which both The Observer and we condemn, more abhorred. Dr. Crosby alluded to the doctrines of the Now Church as being in harmony with the lustful tendency of the age, yet that abuse of the sexual relation is one of the which must sooner or later be taken up and discussed by Christian writers. When this is done, it may be discovered that Swedenborr's practical wisdom on the subject will answer the problem. It requires no great wisdom to denounce evil in a wholesale way. And it is the same kind of wisdom which is so quick to denounce all attempts to discriminate between grades of evil, and to sencourage those in deeper evils to advance step by step to what is right and true.

THE GENESIS OF THE BANJO

IS IT NATIVE TO AFRICA OR AMERICA! THE VIEWS OF A MUSICAL ANTIQUARY-MERITS AND DEFECTS OF THE INSTRUMENT,

"Tell me about the genesis of the banjo," the reporter had suggested to the Antiquary, and the man of romantic learning had smiled and said he would "rather talk about its exedua." "However, that is out of the question just now," he added, "for what with the negro minstrels and an junconventional set of young women in society, this relie of barbarism is strangely kept alive. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg is largely responsible for its present popularity, I fancy. For myself I prefer the guitar, as a musical instrument of a higher type, but I don't blame, people for liking the banjo. After all it has a clearm that is unique, and in an anti-quarian way it is an extremely interesting object. You see here lies its quaintness-it's a clear case of arrested development, a sort of link between the instruments of latter-day civilization and those of aboriginal antiquity. In having a sounding body that is nothing more than a piece of parchment strained over a hoop-a decidedly primitive arrangement as you might guess-it's simply barbarie; but in having a neck with a finger-board it shows a fine knowledge of acoustics-perhaps not better than the Greeks possessed, but at least better than they applied in their musical instruments. Then to muddle he matter more it has no frets, and in that respect it either goes back into prehistoric darkness further than some of the oldest menuments of the Egyptians, or it tells of that delicacy of the musical sense that prompted the removal of frets from instruments of the viol family a hundred and fifty years ago, or thereabouts. Do you

follow me ?"

"I fear not: please expound."

f" Well, I'll try to make it piain even to that which you are pleased to call your intellect. As to the origin of the banjo, my friend the Ethnologist, who has a Theory the's to retire to a garret some day, write it out and upoet all our present notions, insists that it shows a union of in-ventions of the black and red race; its body is negro, for it is plainly derived from the drum, and the drum is peculiar to tribes with a predominant infusion of black But being a stringed instrument, it is also Cymric, for to the Cymri belongs the invention of the harp. But shat is going a little too far back in antiquity to be at all clear or certain. The banje is called an American instrument in Europe, and here for want of evidence to the contrary we give it an African origin You know its parts: a hoop covered with a membrane at a high tension; a neck and finger-board without frets; a head with keys for tuning, and strings which vary in number, but one of which called the chanterelie, or melody-string, is shorter than the others, and is on the bars side of the keyboard so as to be twanged by the thumb. Now let us take up these elements and see bow far back we can trace them. The sounding body, you perceive, while pretty far advanced as a percussion tudrument, is rudmentary to a degree as a resonator The savages of Africa to-day use dried cambashes to in crease the resonance of their rude instruments, with better effect than that derived from the body of a bando. Some with writer long ago described the sound of a harp-sichord as "a scratch with a sound at the end of it"; sound of a banjo is a thump with a note at the beginning of it. Of all mesical instruments not purely rhythmical the banjo is least of all a melody instrument, though it is well provided in the matter of strings and finger-board. As a necessary consequence it is almost as deficient as, a harmony instrument; its chords are very evanescent. Its strong point is its power to mark rhythms and this, I fancy, is the reason of its popularity among the negroes for of the three elements of music, rhythm makes the first appeal. There is something African in the blea of using a membrane in forming a sounding-body. The

been changed owing to Miss Davenport's New-York success. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin will be at the Chestnut Street Opera House, and there on April 7 will be given for the first time in Philadelphia "Princess Ida." On Monday Geistinger and a New-York Thalia company are due at the Arch Street Opera House.

This afternoon the business of the Post Office has been transferred to Ninth and Chestnut ats. There is much much the man who that them there knew that much and the man who that them there knew that much and the man who that them there knew that much and the man who that them there knew that much and the man who that them there knew that much and the man who that them there knew that much and the man who that them there knew that much a man who that them there knew that much a man who that the man who that the man who that them there knew that man who that the man who the man who that the man who the man who that the diatonic scale, for by their aid you can. If you wash, stop as many strings as you please at the same place, without rrying to do the impossible thiter of getting all your fingers in a straight line across the imper-board. But you can only have twenty-nine frets at the outside, and even then your upper notes will be saidly out of time, whereas without trets you can adivide the string ascentiately as high as you can get a note out of it, and always be in time. I don't think, however, that this consideration promised the emission of frets from the loany. It might have come from the desire of the musicinate to use smaller intervals that we have in Occidental music. Our ears are not tuned to recognize the small distinctions in pitch that are giagnactricistic of the Oriental peoples, for instance, not tuned to recognize the small distinctions in pitch that are characteristic of the Oriental peoples, for Instance, and friends of mine in the South tell me that they can't write down some of the songs that the negroes sing because they haven't notes for the sounds. A common nistate is to suppose that our diatonic scale is the scale of all mouse. As a matter of fact, it is only a convention, well-grounded in nature, it is true, and necessary to our theory of harmony, but after all only a convention, which rebess in Africa may have a dozen scales in which they sing their muste, and it the banjo came from Africa as question on which I shall not presume to pronounce, the omission of the feets may have been due either to want of inventiveness on the part of the saviges, or to a refinement of hearing of which we popularly have ne conception, but which is analogous to that of the Grocks in the days before Aschylas, when in the so-called enharmonic modes, quarter and third tones were used.

ed."
"Do you think the banjo originally an African invention !"

"I think that our negroes got it in Africa, but as its

"I think that our negroes got it in Africa, but as its

"Think and finger-board tell of advanced civilization, I "I think that our negroes sot it in Africa, but as its strings and finger-board tel of advanced civilization, I think that the instrument from which the banjo has been developed in America was an Oriental Instrument which had degenerated in the hands of anyages. The influence of the Arabs has penetrated all Africa and the Arabs have been the great disseminators of stringed instruments, and are credited with having introduced the guitar family into Europe. Our violins were developed out of that boxed guitars or rebees. A friend of mine in New-Orleans, from whom I lately had a letter on the controversy started by Joel Chandler Harris about the controversy started by Joel Chandler Harris about the banjo, says that a German who lived in New-Orleans, thirty years ago told him that the negroes of that time in Louisiana used in addition to handelapping and druming to accompany themselves upon a curious sort of banjo made out of a fig-box, a goard, clear-box, or even an old tin vessel. They begred the strings. Several an old tin vessel. They begred the strings. Several made of clear-boxes.

"Doesn't etymology throw any light on the subject l'"
"Very little. The nalives of Senegambia have an instrument of the guitar kind which they call banio; that's a likely derivation for bando. Then there's another a likely derivation for bando. Then there's another house first in the subject littler with possible root in bendom; an old, lute shaped either with wire strings that were plucked with a plectrum. You

LOW-PRESSURE BOILERS NOT DANGEROUS

In THE TRIBUNE recently was a statement from Police Sergeant Mullen, in charge of the Bareau for the Inspection of Steam Bollers, in which he said: The most dangerous bollers, in my opinion, are those used solely for heating purposes in school buildings and dwelling houses all over the city. These bollers are exempt from inspection by this bureau and are managed by uniferenced engineers.

school Superintendent Jasper sald that the janitors of the school buildings run the engines, but they are examined as to their fluxess for their duties by the Committee on Buildings, of which F. W. Devoe is chairman. Mr. Jasper added that he did not know what could have led Mr. Mullen to make the statement. Mr. Stagg, the superfatendent of school buildings, said that he knew; Mullen wanted the control of more patronage, and was angry because the 150 boilers used by the Board of Edu cation were not under his inspections. Mr. Stage added that he considered the statement a "malicious misrepresentation of facts." Engineer Dunham said that he had been connected with the Board for nearly twenty years, and a botter had never exploded, About twelve years ago the low-pressure boilers in the school buildings were made exempt from inspection. They only carry six or seven pounds of steam, although tested before using and found capable of a strain of 100 pounds to the square fach. To flinstrate the lack of danger from explosions, Mr. Dunham referred to a junitor who filled the furnaces of two boilers with coal, and turned off the water, hoping to destroy the building. The intense heat burned out the tubes, but the boiler dai not explode.

Inspector Esterbrook was asked how many low-pressure.